### THE AMENDED BALLOT LAW

First Municipal Election of Indianapapolis Under New Method of Voting.

City Officials Upon Whom Devolves the Business of Running the Machinery-How the Votes Are Cast and Canvassed.

The pending city election, to be held Tuesday, Oct. 13, will be the first one held under the "Australian ballot law." as amended by the act of March 6, 1891. The law provides that in the case of a city election the duties required of the county clerk are performed by the city clerk; the duties required of the Board of County Commissioners are performed by the City Council; the duties of the county sheriff by the chief of police, and the rights of nomination of election officers by political parties are exercised by the chairmen of the city committees of such parties. The boards of city election commissioners perform all the duties in providing and preparing polling places; provide the necessary stamps, ink, pads and ballots.

These duties have thus far been carried out. The city clerk, with the assistance of the chairmen of the party committees, has formed his board of election commissioners, and they have selected the voting places. The City Council has appointed the inspectors, all of whom are Democrats. It has also passed a dishonest and partisan estimate upon the number of voters in the precinct. In some localities, where there is a large Republican vote, nearly twice the number of voters are crowded into a precinct that there should be lawfully, and in notably Democratic localities the number of voters in a precinct is far less than the number apportioned by law. The effect of this is to give every facility to get in all Democratic votes and obstruct the casting of Republican votes.

The proper advertisement of the approaching election has been made; election sheriffs, two for each precinct, one Democrat and one Republican, are to be ap-pointed and this duty is to be done five days before the election by Superintendent Colbert of the police force. It will be the duty of these election sheriffs to attend the polling places in their respective precincts from the opening of the polls to the con-clusion of the count. They must preserve order at the polls and enforce the provisions of the election law under the direction of the election board and make arrests on the demand of a member of the board or on affidavit. If any election sheriff fails to appear at the opening of the polls, the member or members of the election board of his political party must appoint a per-son to act in his place. Each election sheriff is allowed as compensation one dollar and fifty cents a day. No other peace officers of the State, or any division thereof, are allowed within fifty feet of the polls, except to serve process of courts or to vote, unless summoned by the election sheriffs.

No person other than the election officers can remain within fifty feet of the polls except when voting; except that each political party may appoint one challenger and one poll-book holder for each preciuct, who shall beentitled to stand at the sides of the chute next to the challenge window. These challengers and poll-book holders must be appointed in writing by the chairman or other local committee of their political party, and must produce written appointments on demand of the election board.

ABOUT THE BALLOTS. The board of election commissioners must cause the names of all candidates to be printed on one ballot, all nominations of any party being placed unter the title and device of such party. The ballots must be of uniform size and of the same quality and color of paper, and sufficiently thick that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back. They must be printed on white paper and put up in blocks of one hundred. The party device and list of candidates of the Democratic party must be placed in the first column on the left hand side of the ballot; of the Republican party, in the second column; of the Prohibition party, in the third column. The device of each party must be inclosed in a square of not less than one and a half inch on each side, and be placed at the head of the list of candidates of the party. Immediately under it must be placed the name or title of the party ticket, and immediately under the name or title the list of candidates of the party.

At the opening of the polls, after the or-At the opening of the polls, after the organization of, and in the presence of the election board, the inspector must open the package of ballots in such manner as to

preserve the seals intact. He must then deliver to the poll clerk of the opposite political party from his own twenty-five ballots, and to the other poll clerk the stamps for marking the ballots. The poll clerks at once proceed to write their initials in ink on the upper right-hand corner of the back of each of said ballots, in their ordinary hand-writing, and without any distinguishing mark of any kind. As each successive elector (voter) calls for a ballot the poll clerks are to deliver to him the first signed. clerks are to deliver to him the first signed of the twenty-five ballots, and the inspector must immediately deliver to the poli clerks another ballot, which the poll clerks must at once countersign, as before, and add to the ballots already countersigned so that it may be delivered vor voting after those already countersigned.

When a voter has been passed by the challengers, or been sworn in, he is admit-

ted to the election-room, but not more than three voters are to be allowed to the room at one time. On entering the room the voter must announce his name to the poll-clerks, who will register it. The clerk holding the ballots must deliver to him one ballot, and the other clerk will deliver to him a stamp, and both clerks, on request. must give explanation of the manner of voting. If deemed necessary, by unanimous consent of the board, an interpreter may be called. The voter must then, and may be called. The voter must then, and without leaving the room, go alone into any of the booths which may be unoccupied and indicate the candidates for whom he desires to vote by stamping the square immediately preceding their names; except, however, that if he desires to vote for all candidates of one party he may place the stamp on the large square inclosing the device and preceding the title under which the candidates of the party are printed. The vote must then he party are printed. The vote must then be counted for all the candidates under that title. If the voter stamps the large square inclosing the device, he must not stamp elsewhere on the ballot; a stamp on a ballot in violation of this provision will be treated as a distinguishing mark. If a stamp touches a square it will be counted on the square, but a stamp that touches no square will be treated as a distinguishing

mark.

Before leaving the booth or compartment the voter must fold his ballot so that no part of the face will be exposed, but so that the initials of the poll clerks will be exposed. On leaving the booth or compartment he must return the stamp to the poll clerk and deliver the ballot to the inspector or to the judge who may temporarily be authorized to act for him, and who will in the presence of the voter and of the election board deposit the ballot in the

The ballot clerks must write the word "voted" after the name of the voter, on the poll-list. But if any elector shall show his ballot, or any part thereof, to any other person after the ballot has been marked, so as to disclose any of the candidates voted for, the ballot must not be deposited in the ballot-box. A minute of such occurrence must be made on the poll-list, and the offending person will not be allowed to vote thereafter. If a voter offers to vote a ballot so folded as not to disclose the initials of the poll clerks, and, also, not disclosing the face of the ballot, the election board must direct him to return to the booth, and fold his ballot properly.

"PASTER" BALLOTS. A voter may take with him into the booth a printed ballot of his own selection or preparation, to be known as a paster ballot, and designed to be pasted upon the local ballot. This must be in the nature of second oasis from the north in the Sabara). a complete ticket and contain a complete

width and of sufficient length to contain the complete list of offices and names. The distance from the center of the name of any person in this list to the name of the per-son immediately below in the list must be three-quarters of an inch, in order that the names when pasted upon the local ballot will conform to the squares thereon. These pasters must contain no heading, no printing except as indicated, no writing, no blank nor any distinguishing marks of any kind. The paster ballot may be gummed upon the back and pasted on the local ballot accordingly as it is designed in such manner as that the squares upon the local ballot to the left of any list of names printed thereon will come immediately to the left of and opposite, respectively, the names printed upon the paster ballot and in such a way that the local ballot will not show when folded that it contains a paster. The directions for stamping the paster are the same as those for the regular ballot. It will be unlawful for any person to use the paster ballot unless he desires to vote for one or more persons or for one or more offices, respectively, to be filled at this election, the names of which per-son or persons are not printed upon the local ballot. Any paster which contains the names of persons only for the respective offices whose names are printed upon the local ballot as candidates for the same offices, respectively, will be void and the ticket containing the name shall not be counted. The voter who attempts to use a paster ballot must select a paster containing a complete list of names for every officer for whom he desires to vote and must vote for names contained upon the paster and none other.

Not more than one person will be permitted to occupy any booth at one time, and no person is to remain in a booth longer than may be necessary to prepare his bal lot, and in no event longer than five min-ntes. Not more than three persons, other than the election officers, will be permitted to enter or be in the election-room at any one time and no voter or person offering to vote shall hold any conversation or com-munication with any other person other than a member of the election board while

in the election-room.

Any person who shall by accident or mistake spoil, deface or mutilate his ballot may, on returning it to the poll clerks and satisfying them that such spoiling was not intentional, receive another. The clerks shall make a minute of this fact on the poll-list at the time, and the mutilated ballot will then be destroyed by the elector

in the presence of the board.

No inspector of election or judge acting for an inspector shall deposit any ballot upon which the initials of the poll clerks do not appear, or any ballot on which appears externally any distinguishing mark, defacement or mutilation. If any inspector, judge, poll clerk or other person intrusted judge, poll clerk or other person intrusted with the custody or control of any ballot or ballots, either before or after they have been voted, shall in any way mark, mutilate or deface any ballot, or place any distinguishing mark upon it, either for the purpose of identifying the ballot, (except by numbering protested ballots for future reference) or for the purpose of vitiating the ballot, he shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction be imprisoned in the State's prison not more than ten nor less than five years, and fined in any sum not exceeding \$2,000. exceeding \$2,000.

CANVASSING THE VOTES. The board will proceed to canvass the votes by laying each ballot upon the table in the order in which it is taken from the ballot-box. The inspector and the judge of the election differing in politics from the inspector shall view the ballots as the names of the persons voted are read. In the canvass of the votes any ballot which is not indorsed with the initials of the poll clerks, and any ballot which bears a dis-tinguishing mark or mutilation, will be considered void, and will not be counted. Any ballot or part of a ballot, from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice of candidates, will not be counted as to the candidates, will not be counted as to the candidate or candidates affected thereby; except, that on protest of any member of the board disputed ballots are to be preserved by the inspector and at the close of the count placed with the seals of the ballot packages in paper bags, securely sealed, and so delivered to the city clerk, with potification to him of the number of with notification to him of the number of ballots placed in the bags, and of the condition of the seals of the ballot packages. The poll clerks must record on the tally-sheets the memoranda of these ballots and the condition of oranda of these ballots and the condition of the seal of the ballot packages, and in any contest of election these ballots and seals may be submitted in evidence. On completing the count and recording it on the tally-sheets all the remaining ballots except those marked mutilated or defective are to be destroyed by the election board by totally consuming by fire before adjournment. The election board must immediately make a memoradum of the total vote cast for each candidate and deliver a copy to each member of the board.

No person except the members of the elec-

No person except the members of the elec-tion board, poll clerks and election sheriffs will be permitted in the election-room during the election except for the purpose of voting or during the canvass of the votes. Concise instructions how to vote will be given in the Journal later.

THE TIN-CAN COLLECTOR.

Not to Use Them for Bric-a-Brac, but to Se-

The lot of the tin-can collector, whose livelihood depends practically upon the rim of solder which holds the different pieces of the receptacle together, is by no means a sinecure. At all seasons it is unduring the burning days of summer upon a cart loaded with tin, every square inch of which is drawing its share of the sun's rays, requires more energy than some might imagine. The tin cans are broken, rough and rusty, besides being hot to the touch and often foul-smelling. The collectors have to prowl about at unsessonable times and in all sorts of strange places.

They "stand in" with servants of large hotels and households, the men who have charge of garbage-dumps, janitors of asylums, hospitals and all sorts of queer people, and their compensation is simply the permission to cart away the old cans, which nine-tenths of humanity are glad to be

The can-collectors start on their rounds as early as 4 o'clock every morning and keep going from place to place until their wagons are full. If they are fortunate, they usually get a load by noon or thereabouts, and the rest of the day is devoted to burning. The cans are heaped high in a lot, and the patient horse and the much-abused cart are started out once more to some saw-mill or carpenter-shop for shavings. It does not require a great amount of heat to set the solder running, and when there is nothing left of the fire but the embers the tin is swept away, the embers raked away and the solder collected. It is heated once more in a kettle and run into bars. It is now ready for sale to some local plumber, and the day's work is done.
But there is something besides tin cans which the collector is forever looking for. It represents the highest and most lucrative branch of his strange business; it is tin rooting. There is always considerable solder on a tin roof, and it yields rich returns. Besides this, the tin, after being burnt, commands a good sale. It is used by trunk-makers for binding, as tin re-quires to be heated before it will take shellac. When a collector gets a tin roof he gives up everything else. Tin cans are forgotten and left to lie where they are thrown. The collectors are very reticent when questioned as to the amount their business yields them. The general impression would naturally be that their incomes from such a beggarly source as this Would be exceedingly small, and they are just sharp enough to allow that impression to remain. None of them make anything particularly handsome, but it is probable all of them realize over \$20 a week clear, and last week one of them, who had been fortunate enough to secure a tin roof, netted

nearly \$30. The Diet of St. John the Baptist.

In reference to the diet of St. John the Baptist, who lived on "locusts and wild honey" in the wilderness, there are Sundayschool teachers who cannot believe that any one would voluntarily live on such food, and, therefore, say that the "locust bean," the fruit of the carab tree, is meant by the writers of the New Testament. I can only reply that the locust cricket, the Actidum Pelerinum, order Orthoptera, variety Saltatoria. and that there it is cooked by boiling with

"DOING" THE STATE CAPITOL

Curious Crowds That Thronged the Great Structure During Fair Week.

State Officers Who Made Themselves "Solid" with the Rural Constituencies-Major Roberts Makes a Hit-Henderson's Gift.

The State fair not only brings to this city more people, but more different kinds and conditions of people than any half dozen of the annual attractious for which Indianapolis is noted. This year, in addition to the usual run of State fair folks, there came , a host of o'd soldiers, who held reunions with their regimental associations, the national cigar-makers, the Western Association of Writers, the bee-keepers and chicken fanciers, et id omnes genus.

For several years there were only two

places with which the great majority of

State fair visitors could be brought to any degree of familiarty or confidence. One of these was the Union Depot-so called before the present gorgeous Union Station was erected-and the other was the State fair grounds. All the country that lay between was an unknown land to these ruralists, who were afraid to leave the street cars that connected these two points, fearing to get lost or that they might fall a prey to the wiles of the bunco man or the nimble fingers of the pickpocket. The first intimation they received that these wicked persons were in the city was given in great placards which glared from the smoke-begrimed walls of the old depot with the startling admonition, "Beware of pickpockets and thieves." With both bands firmly clasped on their old-fashioned leathers they would make a dead set for the first street car, not to feel entirely safe until they arrived at the fair, where the displays of pigs and pumpkins soon restored them to a proper degree of calmness and confidence.

Since the erection of the State Capitol, however, these country cousins are less souls to leave the beaten track and visit the Capitol building, and these venturous persons returning alive told their neighbors of the wonderful things they there saw; since which time the pilgrims to that grand colitic pile have constantly increased in numbers. ENTERTAINING THE CROWDSP

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the past week several thousand persons visited the State-house, wandered through its spacious corridors, looked in upon the various State officers, stood beneath its blue and starry dome, and gazing upward until their necks cracked marveled at the until their necks cracked marveled at the mighty workmanship that had produced such an architectual triumph. Under this dome is a brazen tablet setting forth in plain figures the actual cost of the building, and day after day from morning until night the visitors stop before this tablet to read the figures over and over again. Now and then the great man of some small neighborhood heads the delegation of sight-seers, and he, perhaps, with a previous acquaintance as a Representative or a sweeper shows them all the secrets of the building. He may even take them to the lair of the State Statistician or down in the basement and show them the bath-tubs in which a few members of the last Legislature actually bathed.

The statue of ex-Governor Hendricks at-The statue of ex-Governor Hendricks at

The statue of ex-Governor Hendricks attracted great attention, and now and then some strange questions would be asked concerning. "And that's the statoot of Hendricks," remarked a pilgrim from Brown county. "Wa'll; I've voted for him a heap o' times, but I never see him. I had no idee he was as big a man as that." The statues of History and Justice met with equally quaint remarks from the patriarch. "Who are the gals? Members of his famerly, I suppose." Myron W. King kindly imparted the desired information, and the old man will tell the folks at home and the old man will tell the folks at home when he returns to the bills of Brown.

State Auditor Henderson made himself specially agreeable to all visitors from Howard county, and his amiability will be recompensed with the present of three coon dogs from as many admirers from Wildcat who received his charming hospitality.

MAJOR ROBERTS MAKES A HIT. Private Secretary Roberts, who recceived all callers during these three days, may be set down at this moment as the most popular man in Indiana. If the ladies who have visited the State-house during this period are given the franchise, Major Roberts would be a formidable candidate for any office to which he might aspire. He has welcomed them by twos, threes, dozens and twenties into the Governor's office, and thence into the gorgeous State parlors, where, with eloquent tongue. he has discoursed upon the splendors of the decorations and the substantiality of the mahogany. To the voters to whom he has exhibited these great apartments he has been a paragon of benignant affability. Some of the visitors thought, perhaps, an admittance fee would be charged at the door. "Nothing of the kind," would be Major Roberts's assuring welcome. "Come right in. This is your own house, my dear sir. Come in and enjoy a view of your property. The words of the Major were so hearty and so sincere in tone that each citizen felt a sense of proprietorship vaster than he had ever entertained before. That is, if he did not chance before departing to meet with custodian Tim Griffin. When the visitor saw the custodian he knew that only one man could own the State-house.

In the evening the visitors could not entirely get away from the grounds. There was an enchantment about the place apparently that prevented their departure. Citizens who passed by on the Washingtonstreet pavement on Thursday or Friday evening, even to a late hour, will bear testimony to this fact. The stone curbing that bounds the State-house grass is of a convenient height to invite tired humanity to repose, and from Tennessee street to Mississippi street this stone curb was lined with people, men and women, crowded so closely together as to leave room for no

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

Views of a Prominent Member of the Friends Church-Troublesome Resolution.

Timothy Nicholson, one of the most promment citizens and business men of Wayne county, was in the city a few days since in conference on Sunday-school matters. He is probably the most prominent man of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, and a devoted and effective temperance worker. His time and his means, since his sons have assumed the management of the book-store which he founded, have been freely to religious and benevolent works. When seen by a Journal reporter the conversation turned to the subject of the Prohibition party. "I have but re-cently returned," said he, "from Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends. I discovered out there that, while the Republican party had adopted a plank in its platform pledging itself both to maintain and enforce the prohibition law of the State, and while the Democratic Governor says the has caused more misery than evils of liquor - selling ever the third-party people have put a ticket in the field. It seems to me exceedingly unwise and damaging to the cause of temperance. but such rampant folly is characteristic of these people. There are single temperance workers in Richmond who have done more and spent more for true temperance work than all the prohibitionists in it put together. The third party workers succeeded in breaking up our gospel temperance work. We used to hold meetings every Sabbath afternoon, which they would attend and, in the freedom of the meetings, would persist in making political instead of temperance speeches. They were driving away the effective temperance workers one by one, and our board of trustees finally refused to allow them to speak at the meetings. They then hired a

which had been doing much good, had been scattered, and could not be brought together again. I have every respect for those who have sincere convictions and declare them in a Christian manner, but I have little sympathy with thirdparty methods. We arranged to hold a temperance conference of Friends at Earlham College a few weeks ago, and raised \$500 to pay the expenses. We secured the money and the use of the college hall on the understanding that tem perance and not politics was to oc-cupy the time of the conference. We got along very well until the last session, when some Friends from the Western Yearly Meeting sprung a thirdparty resolution. I objected to its consideration, pointing out what I thought its purpose was, and Allen Jay, the presiding officer, refused to entertain the resolution. 'It was understood,' said he to the conference, 'that such things were not to be discussed here, and I will not put the motion to adopt. It seems to me, friends, that some of you ought to follow the example of this conference, and not be continually talking on subjects that, in your ministerial work,

break up your meetings."

"The rebuke," continued Mr. Nicholson,
"was timely, I thought, but made the
friends at whom it was directed very
angry. They proclaimed that neither Allen Jay nor myself could ever get to
heaven if we continued on our course. I noticed in the Journal's account of the Yearly Meeting at Plainfield that on seventh day the identical resolution was adopted, and I suppose it will come up be-fore our Yearly Meeting at Richmond, only to cause dissensions and annoyance."

THE SOLDIERY OF EUROPE.

Dr. Flynn's Comparisons-Poverty in Italy-McKinley the Best-Known American Abread.

Dr. William Flynn, of Marion, was in the city yesterday en route to his home from a tour in Europe. His attention was specially attracted to the military preparations now going on in Europe. "The best-looking soldiers I saw in Britain," said the Doctor, were the Scotch Highlanders, stout, manly-looking men, and picturesque in their kilts and bare knees. But the British soldier, as I saw him, is a scrubby fellow. The last specimens that I observed were at Queenstown, where they were embarking Uncle Sam would blush to send out such soldiers. The officers are a dowdy-looking lot. Their clothes appear not to have been put on them, but thrown on them, and they don't fit at all. Then they swagger about with those absurd little caps stuck on one side of the head, a part of the fatigue uniform that suggests the long-tailed assistant of an Italian organ-grinder. As the soldiers march along they look to the right and left to see who are upon the streets, a thing that French and Italian soldiers do not do. but keep their eyes straight to the front. "Did you notice the French soldier?"

than the Briton. This is also true of the French officers, judged from a United States stand-point. In France I was impressed on every hand with the idea that a war between that country and Germany is a matter of the near future. With the great preparation that has been made and the improvements in explosives and firearms it can not fail to be the most horrible arms it can not fail to be the most horrible war the world has ever known. The cry everywhere is that Alsace and Lorraine must be restored. I was there during the maneuvers and was surprised at the war spirit. It is everywhere among all classes of people. The intense loyalty of the French to their country cannot but command admiration. It has all the fervor of religion. The war establishment is thoroughly systematized. The War Office knows every man capable of bearing arms and every horse that can be made use of. Apparently France is just as well informed parently France is just as well informed regarding Germany as she is of herself. The world has heard a great deal recently about French discoveries in the line of about French discoveries in the line of powerful explosives, but upon that subject French officers are scrupulously silent. Yet they have not the fierce antipathy to the camera that German authorities exhibit, and if you are an American you can flash a kodak anywhere. There is no fear of Americans in France, as they believe we are friendly to them. This is largely a sentiment growing out of our revolution, in which the French did us such noble services. They are a wonderful people, with amazing

"What do you think of the Italian war "While Italy is the poorest country of Europe the appearance of her soldiery is as good as that of France. The bearing of Italian officers is like that of the officers of our own army. I went to Italy with a hatred of that country and its people, but the more educated and better classes are very excellent people and have agentleness and refinement that makes them years and refinement that makes them very agreeable. The Italian officer is a typical soldier in my opinion. As to war vessels we should understand that Italy is well equipped and has some of the most magnificent war ships affoat. "What about the condition of the com-

worshiped that place is Naples. Rome is a clean city and improvements are going on all the time. Where the money comes from mystifies one, for Italy is worn out and poor. I went into a number of hospitals in Rome. The physicians are highly educated, but, strange to say, have never heard of Indianapolis. When you speak of being an American they want you to classify yourself, for with them America is all this western hemisphere, and a tanned Hoosier with them is likely to be taken for a Mexican. When I said I was from Indiana I was asked if that was in Chicago, and they didn't know whether Indiana was a province or a town. The great question with Roman physicians is how to deal with the malarial affections that arise from the Campagna. I was in Rome immediately after the great explo-sion, of which you doubtless read, and pil-

in the vast rooms of the Vatican as in a barracks. St. Paul's is next to St. Peter's in beauty and grandeur. The stained-glass windows of that great temple cost \$500,000, and all were shattered by the explosion. I stood in the church and looked at the ragged fragments of glass, and, as I did so, an Italian near by was so overcome by emotion that the tears rolled down his cheeks. It really gave me a feeling of profound sadness to consider this vast and irreparable loss, for the master who designed the great work is gone, and the beautiful art can never be duplicated and replaced. "Did you hear the name of William Mc-Kinley mentioned while you were abroad?" "The name of McKinley is better known in Europe than that of any American. I went abroad something of a free-trader, but I return a full-fiedged protectionist. Everybody knows Bill McKinley and the McKinley bill, and you don't hear a word in his favor in England, France or Italy, The moment discovery is made that you are from the United States a discussion of Mc-Kinley begins. The question on all hands is where to find a market. The South American trade is paralyzed, China and Japan want nothing from south Europe; there is little demand for anything from Australia. The United States is the one great and solvent customer they look to for disposal of their stuff. Artists and sculptors with

they are a supremely selfish and jealous

whom I talked said that 95 per cent. of their work came to the United States. These

artists have no commendation for any art-

ists that are rising in the United States, for

They Believe in the Telephone. The telephone has an enviable reputation in one family at least. An old farmer who keeps a summer boarding house on the St. John river, in New Brunswick, was asked by an American this summer how letters should be addressed to reach him, "Oh, don't mind the letters," he said, "there's a telephone up to the house. Whenever you want me just call me up and my wife will answer you," "But," said the other, "I'm an American and I may want to write you some time." "Well," answered the old hall by themselves, where they meet every | farmer, "haven't you people got telephones list of all offices to be filled at this election. The paster ballots are to be printed in plain black ink upon white paper. The paper must not be more than two inches in

RICHMOND, IND., SEPT. 29-0CT. 2, 1891.

# Grandest Turf Event

OF THE YEAR.

## PROGRAMME:

HORSES in these RACES and SPECIALS.

for Gibraltar, Ceylon and other points. Just think of it. See the wonderful pieces of horseflesh you can see in races on any day. Imagine NELSON and DIRECT, the two fastest performers in the two standard gaits, on one day.

> TUESDAY, Sept. 29. 2.30 Pace..... 1000 THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT...... 500

SPECIAL-MONBARS, the great twoyear-old, record 2.20, a record that has set the pace for the world, in an attempt to beat his own unrivaled "Yes, and he is a hundred per cent. better | achievement. Driven by Budd Doble, the first man to drive a horse in 2.16.

> WEDNESDAY, Sept, 30. 2.27 Trot...... \$1000

> NANCY HANKS, who has led the three fastest heats ever accomplished, record 2.12, in an attempt to lower her record. Driven by Budd Doble.

> Homestake and Margaret S., the celebrated California pair, to give a fast mile. Driven by George Starr.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1. 2.18 Trot ......\$1000 2.24 Pace..... 1000

FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROT ..... 1000 NELSON, 2.10, king of Stallions, to lower his record. An event worth coming miles to see. Driven by his owner, C. H. Nelson.

DIRECT, the little pacer who surprised the world last August by doing within a few ticks of the watch what is said to be impossible for a horse to do make a mile in two minutes—record 2.06, to beat himself if he can. A special that will draw thousands from one end of the country to the other. Driven by George Starr.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

2.16 Trot...... 1000

JUSTINA and GLOBE, the fastest double team ever put to pole, in an attempt to make a mile in less than 2-13—their own achievement. Driven by Ed. F. Geers.

Over 300 Entries in the races, of the finest horses and the most famous drivers in the world. Among the horses to be seen in these races are:

McDOEL, WALTER E., MARGARET S.,

ALCRYON,

JOHNSTON. JUSTINA, BUNCO, JR., GLOBE,

MAJOR WONDER,

HOMESTAKE, HONEST GEORGE, DR. SPARKS, BELLE HAMLIN, GUY, DALLAS.

Every Great Eamily of the American Horse represented by its finest individual.

## "The greatest exhibit of poverty that I saw was about Naples. That city from a distance is beautiful, but within it is filthy. Excursion Rates from all Directions

AND ON ALL ROADS. READ BELOW.

Regular trains East, Little Miami No. 8 and Indianapolis Division No. 8, will accommodate those wishing to go East after the races are over for the day. Richmond Division No. 7, leaving Richmond at 7.40 p. m., will accommodate all wishing to go to any point between Richmond and Logansport. Indianapolis Division No. 9, leaving Richmond at 6.30 p. m., will accommodate passengers between Richmond and Indianapolis, and the Panhandle management announce that, if necessary, they will run a second section of that train to accommodate passengers. As the regular train, No. 18, between Richmond, and Hamilton and Cincinnati, leaves too early to return people from the Races, the Panhandle management have arranged for a second No. 18, which grims were coming into that city in great numbers. Many of these were quartered in the vast rooms of the Vatican as in a Cincinnetic The G. R. & I appropriate to the city in great will be held until after the Races close cach evening for all points between Richmond and in the vast rooms of the Vatican as in a Cincinnetic The G. R. & I appropriate to the city in great will be held until after the Races close cach evening for all points between Richmond and in the vast rooms of the Vatican as in a Cincinnetic The G. R. & I appropriate to the city in great will be held until after the Races close cach evening for all points between Richmond and city of the vast rooms of the Vatican as in a Cincinnetic Theorem Company and interpretation of the city in great will be held until after the Races close cach evening for all points between Richmond and city of the city in great will be held until after the Races close cach evening for all points between Richmond and city of the city in great will be held until after the Races close cach evening for all points between Richmond and city of the city in great will be held until after the Races close cach evening for all points between Richmond and city of the city in great will be held until after the Races close cach evening for all points between Richmond and city of the city of Cincinnati. The G. R. & I. announces a ten-day excursion from Petoskey and intermediate points and trains will be held until after the Races.

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ISAAC KLINE, Secretary.

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